LITERARY REGISTER.

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TERMS:—Published weekly by WARD & BISHOP, from the Erodelphian and Union Literary Societies' Press, of Miami University,—At Two Dollars per annum, if paid within two months; Two Dollars fifty cents, if paid within eight months; after that period Three Dollars. For six months, One Dollar twenty-five cents, in advance. All kinds of produce, will be received in payment of subscription. Persons who procure five subscribers, and remit Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

OXFORD.—NO. V.

It is proposed to attach to the Miami University, a department to be known by the name of the *Farmers' College*. The course of study in this department will embrace a period of three years.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

Murray's English Grammar and Exercises, Latin Grammar, Historia Sacræ, Arithmetic, and Penmanship.

SECOND SESSION.

French commenced, or Latin continued, Geography, Algebra, and English Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

French and Latin continued, Rhetoric, Geometry, Sacred History, and English Composition.

SECOND SESSION.

Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Surveying, Levelling, Book Keeping, Elements of Ancient and Modern History, and Declamation.

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Elements of Jurisprudence, and Declamation.

SECOND SESSION.

Review of the most important Studies of former years, Philosophy of the Human Mind, English and American History.

The College year, in this Department, will begin with the Summer Session, and at the end of the year, namely, at the end of every winter session, there will be a public Commencement, when a Certificate, with an appropriate device and motto, will be given to those who may have passed honorably through the course of study.

The tract of Country for whose particular benefit the Miami University is established is equal to a space of at least 80 miles square; and is, without doubt, destined by providence to support a dense population, a large portion of which will be farmers. The period in which our lot is cast is also an important æra in the history of the human family. We are on the eve of a mighty revolution—when all connected with human society over the whole surface of the globe shall be changed. They are now born who will, in all probability, see man exhibited in a very different character from what he has as yet sustained.

Literary and Scientific knowledge is no longer to be the exclusive property of a few professional men. It is to become the common property of the mass of the human family. The day is not far distant when the common schools in many countries will embrace a course of study and improvement superior to what has been the course prescribed in many colleges, and when the business of life and all social intercourse, will give evidence of a high state of intellectual improvement. It is of vast importance, then, that the rising generation at least, should be prepared for such a state of things, and that a reasonable proportion of the farming interest should be qualified to move on at the head of all the improvements in their immediate neighborhood.

Should the plan proposed meet with sufficient encouragement a Senior Class will be formed at the beginning of next summer session, and the first public commencement in the department may be expected on the last Wednesday of March, 1830.

A very considerable number of those who have already spent more or less time in the English Scientific Department, some of whom are still in College, and others are employed in domestic pursuits are sufficiently qualified to enter upon the studies of the last year. It is believed also, that there is a large number of young men in the Miami Country between the ages of 14 and 20, who could, almost at any time, enter upon the studies of the second year. Nor will the advantages of the proposed course be confined merely to acquiring a knowledge of the various branches specified; the intercourse which the young men will have with one another, and with the other students of the University, and the use which they will have of the Libraries of the College and of the Societies, will have an extensive influence in forming their minds, and in opening up to them new sources of pleasure and improvement.

From the Hesperus.

VIRGINIA ELSTON.

HENRY ELSTON, at the early age of two and twenty, obtained a Captaincy in the guards; and being liberally supplied by his friends who were of the first respectability, was enabled to appear in every respect as a man of fashion. Yet, gifted as he was by nature and fortune, his affections were more humble than accorded with the proud views of the family. Lavinia, the daughter of an aged veteran, whom misfortune had reduced to a state of indigence, was the object of his most ardent love, and she returned his honourable and distinguished passion with a warmth of uncontaminated innocence. The opposition which his father made to his union with Lavinia, though it did not alter his determination, in some degree restrained him; and in the lifetime of Forbes, he forebore to act in open defiance of their authority. His death, throw-

ing her upon him for protection, induced him to sacrifice every consideration to preserve the woman he adored, and he prevailed on Lavinia to accept his hand, and introduced her to his family, as one he was determined to protect from injury or insult at the hazard of his life and fortune.

Exasperated at his conduct, Mr. Elston instantly forbade him the house, and cut him off entirely from any claim upon the estate as a punishment deservedly incurred by his disobedience.

Young and sanguine in his expectations, the pecuniary loss affected captain Elston but little; and the strength of his love for a woman so undeservedly despised, rather Increased than abated. For a short time they subsisted in a state of genteel affluence upon his pay; but a love of dissipation which he never had the prudence to restrain, and an increase of family, involved them in the greatest embarrassments; and as there are numerous temptations and resources in London, Elston was not long a novice in the world. The gaming tables were repeatedly visited; nor was he roused from his delusion until he found himself the dupe of villany. He returned, pillaged and involved, to his family.

His father would not advance a shilling to save him from perpetual imprisonment, and his children wanted the necessaries of life. To one gentleman he owed two thousand pounds: he was importunate for payment, and Elston could not raise the twentieth of that sum.

"Will you," cried he, almost distracted, "dearest Lavinia, go to Mr. Clifton? Inexorable as he is, he will surely be moved at the sight of such virtue in distress! Take our beautiful little innocents —they will plead to his heart!—Excellent girl! forgive this request dictated by necessity."

Lavinia paused a moment—tears filled her eyes—the struggle of her feelings was hard—but affection for her husband overcame the timidity of her nature,—and throwing her arms around him, she cried, "Have I not been the cause of all your sufferings?—Has not this fatal attachment to me reduced you to this?—and shall I refuse to save you, if in my power, from a noisome dungeon? Oh! let me go immediately, my dear Henry!"

As a great deal depends on a first appearance, Lavinia habited her children in the most attractive yet simple garb, and hastened with them to the house of Mr. Clifton. She was admitted immediately, and had every reason to fear, from the sternness of his features, a rejection of her petition. Kneeling with uplifted hands, and supplicating, she implored his compassion; while she was supported on one side by a graceful boy whose eyes were raised with the most expressive earnestness to the furrowed face of Mr. Clifton, as his arm fondly encircled the neck of his mother,—and a lovely little girl about six years old, hid her face with her hand, and wept with sympathy.

Mr. Clifton was inconceivably affected; and raising her kindly, assured her, that, though he would never forgive the least appearance of imposition, he was so well convinced of her sincerity, he would do all in his power to serve captain Elston and her.

He was as good as his word,—the bond was cancelled, the children placed at his expense in reputable schools, and an annual stipend settled on Elston until he could, by economy, retrieve his affairs.—A few years rendered his generosity to the captain useless; he fell in a desperate engagement, and Mrs. Elston never recovering the shock of his death, followed him to the grave in a few months. Still extending his benevolence to the orphan childen, he placed George in the army; and finding Virginia daily acquiring fresh beauties, his heart expanded to her with a warmth of sentiment he scarcely ever felt before. Attached to him by gratitude, the artless caresses of Virginia augmented his passion, and he determined, in defiance of the world's censures, to make her his wife.

Virginia had scarcely ever seen any other man in her life: certainly loved none so well; and considering little the nature of the engagement, or the disparity of their years, consented without the smallest reluctance as the most effectual method of ensuring his perpetual protection for herself and brother, whose return now was hourly anticipated from a foreign expedition, when the ceremony was expected to take place immediatly. The wished for period arrived. George rushed into the arms of an affectionaty sister, —a kind benefactor he brought with him, —a youth, introduced to their notice as one who, at the risk of his own life, had been the preserver of his in an enterprise of danger. The modest and pensive looks of the young stranger, spoke strongly in his favour; and upon being questioned by Mr. Clifton respecting his name and family, he replied with an air of distrust and humility, "Excuse me, sir, on a subject that gives me the most poignant grief. I know but one parent; she fell the victim of parental cruelty, and base seduction; yet her virtues were such as reflect shame on her persecutors; and I live to lament her misfortunes, and revenge her wrongs." As his fine countenance was agitated by contending passions, Virginia surveyed him with mixed surprise and admiration, and for the first time wished her destined husband otherwise than what he really was. Mr. Clifton watched her with looks of mistrust, and trembled for his own success, when contrasted as he now was, with youth and beauty.

George finding he had done wrong in introducing a stranger, apologized with the most respectful timidity; and as Mr. Clifton could do no less than give him a courteous reception, a short time removed all appearance of restraint. George expressed the most unfeigned astonishment at the proposed arrangement; yet it was unmixed with dissatisfaction: and Virginia sighed as her lips moved in confirmation of the intelligence.

The young stranger gazed attentively at the whole party, and again relapsed into a state of dejection. In a few days, every thing was prapared for the nuptials: and as the hour approached, the heart of Virginia sunk with reluctance. A heavy gloom sat on the brow of George, and a tear fell upon the hand of his sister, as he raised it to his lips to congratulate her on her approaching happiness. On the morning appointed for the ceremony, the stranger was no where to be found; but in the dressing-room was the folowing note addressed to George Elston.

"An unhappy passion, which not even the utmost exertion of my reason can restrain, has occasioned me to act in this mysterious manner. The partiality which your friendship has procured me from your lovely sister, may, in time, be productive of fatal consequences; and as I dare not attempt to injure the benefactor of one I so much esteem, I must tear myself forever from an object so attractive as Virginia. To hear of her welfare, is all the consolation I dare hope for; and my most fervent prayers shall be offered up for her happiness. EDGAR."

George instantly put this note into his patron's hands, and watched his eyes with the most eager attention. Mr. Clifton read it with visible agitation: his hand shook, and tears filled his eyes. "Tell me candidly, George," cried he, "do you imagine Virginia has a partiality for this youth? Remember, I question you upon *your honour*."

George trembling replied, "I dare not deceive you, sir,—I suspect she has."

Mr. Clifton struck his forehead in doubt and uneasiness. "I see my error," cried he, and am deservedly punished: but suf-

fer what I may, I will act in an honorable manner. I swore to be the friend of your mother, of her children, and I will prove myself so: not by binding an innocent, lovely girl in bonds of misery, but, by making two worthy hearts happy, deserve happiness myself. You, George, I suppose, know where your friend is to be found. Recall him: and if I find upon further investigation, that he is worthy of my Virginia, she shall be his."

Penetrated with joy, George blessed his benefactor with undissembled sincerity, and instantly wrote to Edgar, who had joined his company, to return, as the leave of absence granted them was not expired, acquainting him with the whole transaction. Edgar returned immediately, and after paying his acknowledgments, was closetted with Mr. Clifton. When they returned, a gleam of heart-felt pleasure shone on all his features; and presenting him to Virginia, he said, "Heaven, my dear child, never fails to reward a benevolent action. By designing good to others, I have myself derived the most essential benefit. I blush even at this advanced age, to recall to mind the follies of my youth. Edgar *is my son!* By me was his mother seduced and abandoned; yet I have since suffered pangs of the deepest anguish. My child shall now be rewarded for the injury I did his mother; and Virginia shall no longer be constrained to me as a husband, but pay me voluntarily, the love of an affectionate and dutiful child."

The exultation of conscious virtue sparkled in his eyes, as his children knelt around him; and extending his hands with a paternal benediction, he exclaimed, "Would I exchange this blissful moment for what a selfish gratification, founded on the misery of another, could produce? No! no! Happiness is to be found only in dispensing it to others; and I now feel that, however passion or prejudice may delude us, the benefits we confer on others, are reflected tenfold on ourselves by the blessings of a peaceful conscience."

A short time after Edgar's union with Virginia, Mr. Clifton waited on her grandfather, and after informing him of every event prevailed on him to see the children of his unfortunate son. Pride operating as powerfully as affection, induced him to comply; and their engaging manners, soon so effectually removed every unfavorable impression, that, at his death, they became sole possessors of his immense fortune.

W. J. L.

THE CALENDAR.

From the British Almanac.—The divisions of time, such as they are presented in the calendar, are composed of days, weeks, months and years. The modes of determining these divisions have been various among the nations of antiquity, and there are still variations in these modes in the modern world.

The manner of reckoning the Days by the ancient Jews, and which subsists among that people at the present time, is to commence the day at a certain hour in the evening, and to finish the next evening at the same hour. Thus their sabbath begins on the afternoon of Friday, and is completed on the afternoon of Saturday. The Roman Catholic Church, also commences its festivals in the evening; and the custom is also retained among Protestants, in some of their popular observances such as the eve of St. John, and Christmas eve.

The civil day now commences at 12 o'clock at midnight, and lasts till the same hour the following night. The civil day is distinguished from the astronomical day which begins at noon, and is counted up to twenty-four hours, terminating at the succeeding noon. This mode of reckoning the day is that used in the Nautical Almanac, and it sometimes leads to mistakes with persons not familar with that manner of computation. A little consideration will obviate the difficulty: thus Jan. 10th, 15 hours in astronomical time, is Jan. 11th 3 in the morning, civil time. In France, and in most of the states of Europe, as with us, the hours are counted up to twelve, from midnight till noon, and from noon till midnight. In parts of Italy and of Germany, the day is held to commence about sunset, and the hours are counted on till the next sunset.

The English names of the days of the week are derived from the Saxons; and they partly adopted these names from the more civilized nations of antiquity. The following ingenious origin of the ancient names, has been suggested in connexion with astronomical science. The planetary arrangement of Ptolemy was thus: 1. Saturn; 2. Jupiter; 3. Mars; 4. the Sun; 5. Venus; 6. Mercury; 7. The Moon. Each of these Planets was supposed to preside, successively, over each hour of the twenty-four of each day, in the order above given. In this way Saturn would preside over the first hour of the first day: Jupiter over the second hour; Mars over the third hour; the Sun over the fourth, and so on. Thus, the Sun presiding over the fourth, eleventh, and eighteenth hours of the first day, would preside over the first hour of the second day; and carrying on the series, the Moon would preside over the first hour of the third day; Mars over the first hour of the fourth day; Mercury over the first hour of the fifth day; Jupiter over the first hour of the sixth day; and Venus over the first hour of the seventh day. Hence the names of the days yet used in the learned professions throughout Europe. The present English names are derived from the Saxon:

Latin.	English.	Saxon.
Dies Saturni,	Saturday,	Seterne's day
Dies Solis,	Sunday,	Sun's day.
Dies Lunae,	Monday,	Moon's day.
Dies Martis,	Tuesday,	Tiw's day.
Dies Mercurii,	Wednesd'y,	Woden's day.
Dies Jovis,	Thursday,	Thor's day.
Dies Veneris,	Friday,	Friga's day

Tiw, Woden, Thor, and Friga, were deities of the pagan Saxons. Thor was the god of thunder, as well as the ancient Jove; and Friga was a goddess, the wife of Woden.

LEVEE.

Washington City, Jan 3.

The President's House was open on Thursday at noon for the reception of company; and according to custom, the citizens called on their chief magistrate to tender to him the compliments of the season. On no former occasion have we witnessed a greater crowd, nor have we ever seen the annual tributes of good feelings offered with more apparent sincerity on the one hand, or received with more evident satisfaction and cheerfulness on the other. Mr. Adams seemed to be in "excellent health," and excellent spirits, and the slight shade of pensiveness on the countenance of Mrs. Adams was the necessary, although to be regretted consequence, as well as proof, of the almost incessant indisposition by which she has been, for some time, afflicted. Mr. Calhoun occupied a prominent situation in the principal room; while Mr. Clay stood in the centre of the East room, and Mr. Southard in the intermediate apartment, to receive the greetings of their friends. The other Secretaries, the Postmaster General, the Commanding General, the Clergy of the District, and the members of both Houses, with only a few exceptions, were present; and it was near three o'clock before the last of the visiters had retired. The Marine band, stationed in the vestibule, played frequent airs; and refreshment, consisting of wines, punch, lemonade, cakes, jellies, ice creams, &c. were handed round in profusion.

The display of ladies was also greater than usual, and it would be unjust to them to admit that we have ever seen it surpassed, whether in reference to personal beauty or elegance of costume.

Nat. Journal.

SHIP PEACOCK.

A correspondent of the New-York Gazette, who has visited the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and examined the Peacock, now fitting out as a discovery ship, says her construction seems to be judiciously adapted for the intended service. From the keel to the bends there is a close connection of timbers, braced and bolted in such a manner as to resist external pressure and to prevent crushing among ice-lands. The different pieces are in such near approximation, as to undergo caulking, and it was observed that after the cakum was driven into the seams, and before the planks were applied, that not a drop of water leaked through. On the outer surface of her planks, a sheathing of felt, dipped in tar was applied, and plates of stout copper over that. It was expected she would take on board from 70 to 80 men, including naturalists, mathematicians and astronomers; for all of whom there are suitable births and quarters, as well as places for depositing and preserving such productions of the regions visited, as it may be judged proper to bring home.

A brig called Seraph, of smaller size and intended to go along as a tender or associate, is also lying at the wharf. This vessel was built at Stonington, for the seal-killing business among the South Shetland Islands; and is considered as a very fit companion.

On board of the Peacock there are several boats, resting one within the other.—The largest of these is of a capacity sufficient, in case of being wrecked or foundered, to carry the whole complement of men, and convey them to some land where she may be lengthened, enlarged and altered so as to ensure their return to some friendly port.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

From the N. York Enquirer.—I have read several advertisements and several puffs, on Dr. Schudder's skill in making artificial eyes, but have treated them as I do every thing artificial, that is, with great indifference and neglect. I met the little Doctor last week, trotting along in his bustling way, having a lad with him: "Here" said he, "you have now treated my artificial eyes rather indifferent, now look at one which this boy has." I did look, and found the lad wore an artificial eyes of a grey color, which very closely resembled the natural one, and set so well in the socket, as not easily to be detected. The boy said he had worn it eight months without any pain or inconvenience. Here was proof positive, undoubted evidence of the fact. The Doctor took out his pocket case, and exhibited a pair of elegant hazle eyes, just finished. This is a very useful invention, and much preferable to a black patch, or a pair of green specs, to supply the loss of a peeper.—They wont do however in Kentucky in a gouging frolic, the glass being apt to cut the thumb of the operator. We are, however making great progress in the artificials, and there is no accident to the human form, or freak of nature, which cannot be remedied and improved by these modern inventions, so that making an artificial man will be the next project.

I remember, in London, a fine dashing beau, of the first water, by the name of Harry Franco; I met him one day in Oxford street, buying a pair of shammy gloves at an extensive manufacturers, who by the bye, I remember said that he was father to our pretty Mrs. Young, of the Bowery, and talked a great deal about America. Harry Franco invited me to dine with him, at a hotel in one of the squares, where I was to get maccaroni and parmessau cheese, and partridge stewed down with cabbage (a vile dish.) He took me to his lodging, in the Adelphi, to dress for dinner, when a scene almost indiscribable took place. His chamber was tastily furnished, and had every thing in it becoming and gentlemanly. He threw his hat on a settee, took of his coat, went in front of the dressing glass, took off a handsome wig, a-la-Brutus, exposing a head perfectly bald; he then took from his right socket a glass eye, which he carefully wiped with a cambric handkerchief; he unloosed an entire set of artificial teeth, which he deposited in a tumbler of clear water; he then untied a pair a pads, or false calves, and, to my utter amazement, stood before me a man of 60 years of age, horribly disfigured and dilapidated. I looked at him in silent astonishment. In a short time he made himself whole again; his wig brushed and sprinkled with orange flour water, was replaced; his teeth nicely clean and dried, were placed in their former position; his glass eye deposited in its socket; his pads were buckled on, and with buckskin breeches, white-top boots, blue coat, buff waistcoat, new hat, gloves and cane, Harry was again a beau of 40, realizing in a few minutes a metamorphosis which would have struck Ovid himself with awe. We dined together, and Harry having drank a few more glasses of London particularly than was agreeable, grew drowsy, and resolved to go to Drury Lane. We obtained a good seat in the dress circle, when Harry's drowsy fit coming on him, he fell asleep, and this brings me to the story about the artificial eye. All the pinching and nudging could not arouse him—he began to snore, and the ladies to stare—his natural eye was closed, but his artificial one was open, which under the operation of a heavy slumber, gave him the most awful and singular appearance imaginable. We therefore, caution, in remembering this circumstance, all who purchase glass eyes of Doctor Schudder, against sleeping in company; unless, indeed, the Doctor can invent a mode of closing the artificial, as well as the real eye, when in the arms of Somnus.

There is also a moral in the anecdote of my old friend Harry Franco, which may be applicable now-a-day as an admonition to the ladies—"look before you leap."

"TALL TREES FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW!"

Two or three years ago, at a dinner party in Washington, Mr C. who had been a distinguished member of Congress, sportively claimed the honor of having been the immediate cause of the late war with Great Britain. The assertion, however, was denied by one of the "universal Yankee nation" who was present, who maintained that the declaration of war was the consequence of a little Rhode-Island pig's having broken into a gentleman's garden, somewhere near Providence. The pig perpetrated some damage, and a law-suit was the consequence. The late eminent Mr. Burrill was engaged in the case, and by some means gave offence to the owner of the pig, who was subsequently chosen to the legislature. Mr. Burrill was a candidate for the Senate of the United States—but lost his election by a single vote—the owner of the pig though of the same politics, voting against him. The declaration of war passed the Senate by a majority of one vote only, Mr. Burrill's competitor voting for it; whereas Mr. Burrill himself would have voted against it, and thus the war would have been prevented. Thus it was the pig, and not Mr. C. who produced the declaration of war. Soon after the dinner table occurrence, the story of the pig appeared in the newspapers. It has been revived and improved, by tracing the election of General Jackson, to the pig aforesaid, inasmuch as if it had not been for the war brought about by the pig, General Jackson would not have conquered at New-Orleans, and consequently would never have been thought of as President of the United States.

"What great results from little causes spring!" N. Y. Advocate.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

To the Honorable Senate of the state of Ohio: In obedience to the resolution of the 3d of January, inst. the Board of Canal Commissioners, now submit the following Report:

In relation to the practicability of constructing a canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, by way of Fort Defiance, the Board are not prepared to give a decided opinion. From the experience had in the actual construction of canals, we do not however hesitate to say, that while we believe it physically possible, by the application of sufficient labor and funds, to construct a canal on the route proposed upon the plan of supplying the summit and the levels dependant upon it for a supply with water drawn from Mad and Miami rivers, we at the same time deem it impracticable by the application of any means, which the object when attained will justify.—Whether any other method of supplying the canal with water at a reasonable expense exists, can only be determined by further examinations. The only plan which offers a prospect of success is by the creation of artificial reservoirs.

In relation to the expense of constructing a canal on the route proposed, and the peculiarities of that route, the Board ask leave to refer the Senate to their report of the 8th January, 1825. By reference to this report, it will be seen that the estimated cost of that part of the proposed Miami and Maumee canal, which extends from Dayton to the Maumee Bay, including feeders and the additional medium sum of $250,000, for puddling and securing the canal from leakage, together with ten per centum on the net amount to cover the expenses of superintendence and unforeseen contingences, amount to the sum of $2,874,432.

Experience enables us to say, that the actual expense of constructing those parts of a canal which occupy steep, sidling, and rough grounds, greatly exceeds the original estimate.

The estimates referred to, were predicated on the plan of supplying the summit with water drawn principally from Mad river and the Great Miami; and if the feeders from these streams, and the necessity of keeping up the level of the canal to receive them, can be dispensed with, the cost of constructing the canal may be considerably reduced. It is, however, extremely doubtful whether this can be done.

In relation to the expense of making the surveys and examinations, it may be remarked, that if those examinations are confined to ascertaining the practicability of supplying the summit with water, without a resort to Mad river, the expense will probably not exceed from three to five hundred dollars. But to make a location of the whole line will probably require an expenditure of between one thousand and fifteen hundred dollars. It may however be unnecessary to continue the location further north than fort Defiance, in order to attain the object proposed by the survey.

As no line of canal has been heretofore located or examined along the immediate valley of the great Miami above Dayton, we are unable to answer the inquiries whih appear to have been suggested by a supposition of the existence of such fact.

Of the practicability of constructing up the valley from head of the Miami canal, as now constructed to Piqua or Sidney, the Board entertain no doubt. The supply of water even as high as the latter point is ample for a canal descending to the south; and the general features of the valley are believed to be favorable to its construction. No survey and estimate having been made of such line of canal, we have no data from which its expense can be calculated.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Board, ISAAC MINOR, president.

Columbus Jan. 6, 1829.

HEATING ROOMS.

It is said in a letter from Paris, that much encouragement is given to the following new invention for heating rooms. "A piece of quick-lime dipped into water and shut hermetrically into a box, constructed for the purpose, gives almost a purgatory heat, and prevents the necessity of fire during the winter.

ANIMAL FOOD.

An idea prevails, that animal food is indispensible to sustain the vigor of the body. A London coal-heaver must have his ale and beef. An Arab carries his load across the desert, and lives on dates and milk, or bread and oil; he runs faster, and lives longer on this simple diet than your beef-eaters.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

I saw on the evening of the 1st of January, 1829, in my neighborhood, in Tyler county, Va. the father, the grand father, and the great grand father—the daughter the mother and the grand mother—the mother, and daughter, and grand mother—the son, the grand son, and the great grand son, all in a dance on the same floor at the same time. Wheeling Gazette.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following are the final votes, as as given by the electoral colleges in the several states, on Wednesday, the 3d of December.

	PRESIDENT.		VICE-PRESIDENT.	
	Jackson.	Adams.	Calhoun.	Rush.
Massachusetts.	0	15	0	15
Rhode Island.	0	4	0	4
New-York.	20	16	20	16
Pennsylvania	28	0	28	0
Maryland	5	6	5	6
Virginia	24	0	24	0
New-Jersey	0	8	0	8
Maine	1	8	1	8
Connecticut	0	8	0	8
Vermont	0	7	0	7
New-Hampshire	0	8	0	8
Ohio	16	0	16	0
South Carolina	11	0	11	0
Georgia	9	0	2	and 7 for Wm. Smith.
North Carolina	15	0	15	0
Kentucky	14	0	14	0
Tennessee	11	0	11	0
Illinois	3	0	3	0
Indiana	5	0	5	0
Alabama	5	0	5	0

JUDICIOUS.

The editor of a new paper in Vermont, makes this significant remark in his prospectus: "Those who never intend to pay are requested never to subscribe." The suggestion is very fair, and capable of only one improvement: to extend its application to *old* as well as to *new* papers. However complimentary the non-paying part of the community may think it to bestow their *patronage* upon newspapers, such support is a little too unsubstantial to render it either convenient or desirable to publishers. All persons, therefore, whom this subject may concern are desired to take heed.

TOO GOOD.

The following is from a London paper: "So homely and economical are some of the American legislators, that a member of Congress from the Middle States will send home his dirty linen and worn out pantaloons, franked by the mail to be returned to Washington by the same conveyance, when washed and mended."

MASTER M'GOING'S MAXIMS.

The only way to beat a blackguard is to beat a retreat.

We should always entertain the strongest apprehensions of friends that we have injured—the faithful dog that becomes mad, turns first upon his master.

The humble are not always the harmless. If you tread upon a scorpion, you must expect he will use his sting.

Single men are never qualified for magistrates; a Bachelor of Arts is not necessarily fit for a master of office. He

who is not the father of a family is hardly to be regarded as a proper parent for the public. Let no such man be trusted.

Friendship should be a mirror and a veil to show us our faults, at the same time that it conceals them from others.

Genius is a spark that adulation too often puffs out; emulation can only kindle it into a flame.

Dullness, like magnetism, loses none of its power by imparting its virtues.

Sense and beauty, like truth and novelty are rarely combined.

Candidates for office should unite the blindness of the mote with the deafness of the adder, that they may read no abuse, hear no scandal.

A Dandy's side arms are his whiskers; a Demagogue's his supple knees.

EXCELLENT CEMENT.

Pound calcined oyster-shells, sift the powder through a silk sieve, and grind it till reduced to the finest powder; then take the whites of several eggs, according to the quantity of the powder, form the whole into a kind of paste.—With this paste, join the pieces of china or glass, and press them together for seven or eight minutes. This sement will stand both heat and water and will never give way, even if the article should by accident fall to the ground.

RE-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The following letter is published under a belief that the distinguished patriot and statesman, by whom it was written, will have no objection that his fellow-citizens should know his opinion; and a confidence that they will allow that opinion the weight to which it is entitled.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Richmond, Va. Jan. 1st, 1829.

Dear sir—I have received your speech on the resolution amendatory to the Constitution, and thank you for sending it to me. I have read it with great attention, and think the argument against the re-eligibility of the President very strong.—Public opinion is, I believe, taking a decided direction towards this point; and, I am disposed to think in its favor. Some difference may exist respecting the time for which the Chief Magistrate ought to be elected—more, perhaps, than on the propriety of his being re-eligible.

The question is one of great interest and delicacy; and is not without difficulty. We may perceive the inconvenience of the present arrangement much more clearly than those which may result from any new and untried system. In a great and powerful republic, nothing is more difficult than the disposition of the Executive power. Yet though not very fond of experiments, I should be disposed to try the effect of confining the chief magistrate to a single term.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obt. servt. J. Marshall.

The Hon. Alexander Smyth,
Washington City.

EXPECTED CABINET.

A correspondent of the Nashville Banner, gives the following as the Cabinet which will be selected by President Jackson. Secretary of State, Wm. H. Crawford of Georgia. Secretary of Treasury, Langdon Cheves of Pennsylvania. Secretary of the Navy, Littleton W. Tazewell of Virginia. Secretary of war, Thomas H. Benton of Missouri.

FATAL AFFRAY.

An unfortunate rencontre took place at Clinton, in Hind's county, (Mississippi) on the 5 ult. between Col. James Gibson, and Mr. Anthony Durden, his brother-in-law, both of the county of Warren. They were in attendance on the chancery court before which they had a suit depending, which was determined on the 5th in favor of Mr. Durden. They had been at variance for some time and it ha l ripened into deadly hatred. A few words passing betwen them at the suppor table—rising simultaneously, they met at the head of the table, and exchanging a look of desperation, commenced with sword canes a furious fight, which continued above five minutes, when Col. Gibson fell, never to rise again. He received five stabs, three in the abdomen, one in the breast, and one under his chin, passing thruogh his mouth into his head. He lived but a moment after his fall. Mr. Durden, who has been admitted to bail, was not seriously hurt—G. P. Correspondent.

POST OFFICE.

The following letter was addressed to a postmaster, in the vicinity of Hartford, Con.

General Post Office,
10th December, 1828.

Sir—The mail must not, in any case whatever, be in the custody of a colored person. If a colored person be employed in lifting the mail from the stage into the post office, it does not pass into his custody; but the labor is performed in the presence, and under the immediate directions of a white person who had it in custody; but if a colored person takes it from a tavern and carries it himself to the post office, it comes into his custody during the time of carrying it, which is contrary to law.

I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't.
John M'Lean.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Senate, Jan. 8.

Mr. Cilly presented a petition from the citizens of Hamilton county, praying that the commissioners of said county be authorized to levy a tax not exceeding two mills on the dollar, for road purposes.

Mr. Olds, from the joint-committee appointed to revise the existing laws on this subject, reported a bill for the support and better regulation of common schools.

The bill for the election of County Recorders and other officers therein named, by the people, was read the third time. The yeas and nays were ordered, on the question of its passage, and found as follows:

Yeas—Messrs: Blackburn, Beckwith, Cilly, Caldwell, Dougherty, Fisher, Fielding Gault, Gass, Holt, Hubbard, Hamm, Hale Heaton, Jones, Kilgore, Larwill, Leavitt, Morris, Miller, Robb, Slaugter, Wood, and Woodmansee—24.

Nays—Messrs Augustine, Campbell, Carpenter, Kendall, Lyman, Olds, Putnam, Swearingen, Safford, Webb, and Speaker—11.

On motion of Mr. Nye, it was resolved that so much of the unfinished business of the last session, as relates to a bill to punish kidnapping, and the unlawful removal out of this state, of black and mulatto persons; and also so much of the unfinished business aforesaid as relates to a bill to punish kidnapping, and the unlawful removal out of this state of black and mulatto persons; and also, so much of the unfinished business aforesaid as relates to a bill to amend the act regulating forcible entry and detainer—be referred to the committee on the Judiciary to report thereon.

Mr. Morris reported the bill to amend the several acts defining the duties of Justices of the Peace, in criminal and civil cases, with sundry verbal amendments, which were agreed to.

The question was put, "Shall this bill pass?" on which question the yeas and nays were 18 to 18.—The Senate being equally divided on the passage, the bill was lost.

In the House of Rep. the bill to prevent lotteries, was considered in committee o the whole, and recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to amend so as to leave the assessment of fines to the Jury and not to the court. This

bill provides that any person who shall, without the special permission of Legislature, open, set on foot or carry on, either privately or publicly, any lottery, game, or divice of chance of any description, by whatever style or name it may be called, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding $2000. Any person who shall offer or sell any ticket in such lottery, or be in any manner concerned therein, either by filling up orders for tickets, printing, writing or publishing any notice thereof, or aid in the promotion of such lottery, &c. shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding $200. Any person opening an office for the sale of tickets from other states, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars—and that it shall be the duty of the Presiding judges of the courts of Commmon Pleas to give this act especially in charge to the grand jury at every term of the court.

In Senate, Mr. Putnam, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Ohio University, on the subject of asking Congress for a grant of land for the use of Colleges, &c. made report, accompanied with a memorial, petitioning Congress for the grant of two townships of lands for the support of Colleges and other literary Institution; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A petition was presented by Mr. Woodmansee, from Butler county, praying an explanation of some parts of the general School Law, and referred.

A motion was made by Mr. Campbell, who voted in the negative, on the bill to amend the act defining the duties of justices of the peace in criminal and civil cases, to reconsider said vote, which was decided to be out of order by the speaker but his decision was reversed by an appeal to the senate, and the vote will probably be reconsidered.

Petitions from New York, said to be signed by 7000 citizens, and one from Boston signed by 2000 more, have been presented to congress, praying that the mails be not transported on the Sabbath. Similar petitions were presented from many other places.

The bank of United States has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent for the last six months, payable on the 5th inst.

A vessel was to sail from Norfolk, Va. on the 1st of January, for Liberia, to take out colored colonists, under direction of the American Colonization Society. This equipment will exhaust the funds of the Society, while it will only take one fifth part of those who wish to embark.

OXFORD, JAN. 24, 1829.

"PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICI."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Sketch*," and "*The Competitors*," are received and will be attended to.—"*Oxford No. 5.*"—"*Marriage*,"—and "*Poets*," will be found on our pages to-day.

We have received no news of much importance from Congress this week. A flood of Petitions, Memorials, &c. have been presented, many of which are unworthy the attention of the National Legislature, while some of more importance present themselves, but the members are to too much engaged with the question of who shall compose the new Cabinet, to attend to the business of their offices. We are of opinion that a more salutary provision could not be made, than one which would render members of Congress, ineligible to any other office in the general government, during the terms for which they are elected.

SMALL POX.

It appears by the following paragraph extracted from the Cincinnati Chronicle, that this loathsome disease has visited that city. "We understand, says the Chronicle, that several cases of the Small Pox have been introduced into this city within the last fortnight, and we are of opinion that it may be very difficult for the Board of Health to prevent its general extension. Under these circumstances, it becomes a matter of the highest interest, that an immediate resort should be had to vaccination. The supineness that is manifested by the citizens on this subject is very extraordinary, considering the contagious and dangerous character of the disease with which they are threatened."

TO PREVENT THE SINKING OF SHIPS.

This important discovery, consists in the introduction of copper tubes, of a cylindrical form, between the beams which support the deck: these are filled with atmospheric air, and terminated at each end by semi-globular ends, every part of the cylinder or tube being hermetically sealed.

A communication in the Fredericktown Examiner cautions the public against receiving counterfeit Ten Dollar notes of the Office of Discount and Deposit. of the Bank of the United States, in Baltimore, of the following description: Letter D, dated June 1st, 1824, payable to John White Cashier, and signed Thomas Wilson, cashier, and N. Biddle, president. They are represented as so remarkably well done, as it respects paper, engraving, and signatures, that they cannot be told from genuine ones, unless by good judges.

SUMMARY.

A correspondent of the Nantucket Inquirer, states, that a comet has for several weeks been visible by the aid of ordinary glasses. It has hitherto presented the appearance of a nebulous spot or defined star. The writer supposes it to be the comet of 1818, or Encke's comet, and that it will pass its perhelion on the 10th of next month.

A fire broke out in New-York, the light of which was seen at the distance of sixty miles.

At a wedding a few evenings since, in a village, after the clergyman had united the happy pair, an awful silence ensued, which becoming rather irksome to a young gentleman, he cried out, "you need not be so unspeakably happy."

A young gentleman of Columbiana county, Ohio, has collected, and is on his way to Pittsburgh, with a drove consisting of one thousand turkeys.

On the 30th of September last, there were 16,177 U. States Pensioners, receiving 800,000 dollars a year; 516 died the past year.

Mr. Chester Payne, of German Flats, N. York, raised last year, on less than 12 rods of ground, 52 bushels of Onions, turnips and potatoes; being 733 bushels per acre. The circumference of one turnip was 19 inches.

A Mr. Peter Lowe, of Newark, advertises his wife as having left his bed and board, Mrs. Sarah Lowe rejoins that nothing but fear for her life induced her to leave HIM—the bed, she says, belongs to her

A bachelor, in want of a wife, offers himself as a prize in a lottery, to all widows and maids under twenty-five.

The last packet that arrived left Liverpool on the 8th of November. The Editor of the Alexandria Gazette says, "the news is keeping holiday, as well as the rest of us."

A bill has been reported in the legislature of Kentucky, subjecting to penalties and imprisonment, and of being stricken from the rolls, all Attorneys, Sheriffs, and Constables, who shall collect moneys and fail to pay it over.

The Alexandia Gazette, says that the route of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been marked out as far as Harpers Ferry, and that the next contracts will be let at that place.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, predicts that this country will export the raw material of silk, within a few years after our attention is well directed to its culture, to an extent somewhat comparative with that of cotton. France, he says, imports one-third of the raw material she manufactures, and she would become our best customer.

The masters of more than two hundred slaves, have notified the Colonization Society of their intention to liberate them, on condition of their going to Liberia. Of these, 25 are offered by a lady of Maryland; 50 by a gentleman of Kentucky; 18 or 20 by a clergyman of Virginia; and 48 by a citizen of Georgia.

RECEIPT,

To make a modern Philosopher—Procure an Ass—amputate his ears—extract his brain, and fill the vacuum with a batter of wheat bran, and apply a Galvanic battery to his tail.

The Arabs never adulterate their coffee with sugar and milk. The Chinese drink their tea pure, being a simple decoction with boiling water. Cream and sweetening are European adulterations.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

MARRIAGE.

Sure marriage is a holy thing
From which all earthly comforts spring;
In persons two, affections one,
Oh, 'tis a heaven on earth begun.

Though distant be our native clime
We are together brought in time;
And though regardless first we meet,
A native something has a seat
Within each breast, and will ere long
Grow into bonds more firm and strong.

A kindred spirit takes the flame
In each producing just the same—
It warms the heart and fills the soul
And quickly captivates the whole.

While our bodies distant are,
We have for each a tender care—
We feel the glow of mutual love
Before all wealth, all prize above.

With mutual joy our vow we keep
And sigh together when we weep.
Though hills and plains between us lie,
They can't the bands of love untie—

Though streams and floods between us run,
In vain they try to overcome;
An ocean could not wash away
The ties which in our bosoms lay—
Deep grounded in the steadfast heart,
They never can from thence depart.

M——

POETS.

Let POETS rail 'gainst us that prose,
And call us every thing that's evil;
THEIR scraps are corns upon my toes,
I hate them, as I do the weevil.

"'Tis strange indeed," perhaps you'll say,
"That hating as you do the poet,
"You fix upon this sing'lar way----
"Look poet like yourself to show it."

But stay, kind sir, attend a little,
I have a reason, as 'tis right I should;
And though of sense, I've scarce a tittle,
Perhaps you'll say my reason's good.

To show how poor and mean HE looks,
And nothing more, nor less;
I've left awhile some good old books,
And clothed myself in POET'S dress.

"'Tis true you'r clothed in Poet's dress,
"But what of that," you'll say,
"You've pitched upon his WORST I guess!
"And where's his best I pray?"

Good or bad, the dress is fashion's choice,
And that, that's worn by every poet,
Who yields to her despotic voice----
'True, true,' you'll say, 'full well I know it.'

DAVY.

SELECTED POETRY.

"TAKE THE STRAINS."

Take the strains that passion wove thee
Darkly though they breath of me,
Other hearts may idle love thee
Mine has given, idolatry
Like the skies o'er ocean stealing
Ever on its breast revealing—
Even the fitful hues of feeling.
Catch the changing tint from thee.
Twine my name with some lone river
Trackless in its journey done—
Pointing to old ocean ever
Turning, dashing, rushing on—
Thus the fever'd tide is sweeping
Still to thee its courses keeping,
Till like wave in ocean sleeping
We may mingle souls in one.

NORNA.

VOICE OF THE NEW YEAR.

A SPIRIT of gloom was on the sky,
As the rush of the closing year went by;
And up as the dawn of the morning stole,
A feeling of sadness came o'er my soul;
And I thought of the joy and the brightness and bloom
That for aye had gone down to the silent tomb;
When borne on the winds, came a voice to my ear---
'Twas the voice of the young and the joyous year:

'Hail to the land of the noble and brave!
I come from the dark Atlantic wave;
I have gazed on the fields of the dead to-day,
Where mingled the Moslem and Tartar lay:——
I am wroth that I looked on the drifted snow,
While the Paynim could shout o'er his Christian foe.

"But the Paynim's arm is withering fast;
I heard the sound of a storm as I passed;
And nations were marching—though still their tread;
And slaves were waking and lords were dead;
And I looked on the thrones that kings thought strong;
They were crumbling to dust--they will last not long.

"A happier world is before me now,
Where there sits no crown on a mortal's brow;
Like a vision of glory thy shore is bright,
Where no sound of fear wakes the stilly night;
Where the lion once came—but the strife is done;
And monarch's have yielded—thy wreath is won!

"Thou art all fair; where La Plata rolls,
There are men that forge fetters to chain men's souls
And there falls on the far Mississippi's wave
The unheeded groan of the African slave
Thou hast one glad spot where the soul is free,
Where falls no chian, and where bends no knee.

"'Tis the land where the pilgrims came of old—
The land of the beautiful and bold;
I mark its mountains of blue afar,
Where shines down liberty's holiest star;---
Land of the pilgrims, I bid thee hail!
Be free and happy till time shall fail.

"But if thy eagle must quit his home;
If there is an hour of strife to come,
That shall rive the temple of freedom in twain,
Or fling round her altars a tyrant's chain;
Be the skies in robes of mourning dressed,
And the sun grow dark ere he sinks in the west!

"I shall soon pass on to the years gone by;
I shall bear away many a laughing eye;
And many a bright form of earthly guest
I shall take far hence to the land of rest:
Ye that journey with me from a world of care,
I am hasting to go;----prepare, prepare!"

New-Hampshire Register.

Sure man is nought but grass and hay,
Gone to-morrow, though here to-day----
Woman's a vapour, and full of woes,
She cuts a caper and down she goes.

OXFORD PRODUCE

(corrected

Apples,	37		50
Butter,			
Beef,	2 a 2 1-2		2 a 2 1-2
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Oats,	12 a 14
Corn,	18 a 20	Potatoes, Irish	20 a 25
Cider,	2,50	do, sweet	
Chickens,	75 a 87	Pork,	2 a 2 1-2
Cheese,	5 a 8	Rags,	3 a 3 1-2
Feathers,	22 a 23	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	40 a 43	Turnips,	12 a 15
Flax,	6 a 8	Wheat,	87 a 90
Flour,	2,37	Whiskey,	18 a 19
Flour, buckwheat	175 a 200	Wood,	62 a 75

In Cincinnati on the 19th ult. Flour was worth $5,75 a $5,87—Whiskey 19 a 20, brisk—Sales 50 and very scarce.

WANTED,

TALLOW & APPLES, for which the highest price in Cash or Groceries, will be given by

C. W. H. TEMPLE.

Oxford, Jan. 23, 1829.

G. A. CHITTENDEN,

Is now opening in Oxford, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, LIVERPOOL, Queens, and Tin Ware—and is determined to sell low for Cash.—Please call and see.

WANTED,

1000 Bushels of Corn, for which cash and goods will be given. G. A. C.

PAINTING.

J. HARDING, would inform the public that he has commenced the above business in Oxford, and will carry it on in its various branches, viz: House, Sign and Carriage painting, Glazing, Gilding, Paper Hanging, &c. &c. He hopes from his experience and a strict attention to business, to render satisfaction.

January 2, 1829.

TAILORING.

The subscriber, at the commencement of 1829 would return thanks to the citizens of Oxford and the adjacent country, for their patronage for the years past. From his experience and attention, his shop to merit their continuance for time to come. He intends to keep some cloths and vestings and all kinds of trimmings, to accommodate his customers; and those who purchase their cloth in this place would do well to call at his shop before they purchase. He also wishes all those that have unsettled accounts, to call upon him for a settlement immediately.

JOSEPH WOODRUFF.

Jan. 2, 1829.

WARD & BISHOP,

Have just received and for sale, Worcester's geography and atlas, Topography, French grammar, Arthur Clenning, by the author of Frank Berrian—12mo Bibles; Spelling-books, Almanacs for 1829, &c. &c.

January 9.

RAGS!!

The highest price will be given for clean linen and cotton Rags, at the Book-bindery in Oxford.

BLANKS,

Justices' blanks, viz: summons, executions, &c. job and book printing, executed at the Register office, on main street.